

JPRS 80220

2 March 1982

# Latin America Report

No. 2457



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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2 March 1982

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No. 2457

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## BRIEFS

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE--Barbados and the World Bank will this week negotiate a US\$1 million (BDS\$2 million) technical assistance package for the island's proposed energy conservation programme. The negotiations will be conducted by Parliamentary Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Senator Clyde Griffith, who is responsible for Energy and Natural Resources, during a meeting with World Bank officials in Washington on Wednesday. Senator Griffith leaves the island tomorrow for the meeting in the United States on Thursday. This meeting is a follow-up to others held by a World Bank team with Government officials last week. The two sides discussed a Draft Agreement from the World Bank containing recommendations for the energy conservation programme. Senator Griffith said that the intention of the World Bank programme is to build up institutional expertise within Government to ensure a co-ordinated effective approach for energy conservation. In addition, the bank programme would help develop expertise for identifying and implementing energy conservation methods, advise consumers on opportunities, and provide, where needed, credit facilities to implement energy conservation projects. Another World Bank proposal is towards the improvement of energy efficiency in the Barbados Transportation system. (GIS) [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 19 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 3025/157

BRIEFS

GAS PRODUCTION—According to a report of the Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry, the Bolivian production of natural gas during 1981 amounted to 175,000,419,884 cubic feet. [PY190155 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/872



## BRIEFS

BAGASSE TALKS WITH FRENCH--Discussions of the use of bagasse for electricity generation in the sugar industry took place last week between two representatives of the French Solar Energy Commission (COMES) and officials of the Ministry of Mining and Energy and other Government-related agencies. The Frenchmen, Mr. Yves Chevalier and Mr. Etienne Charlier, discussed the purpose of outlining a plan of action for the development of a project, to feasibility level, on the generation of electricity from bagasse, during crop season and from materials such as peat or wood-chips during the off-crop season. According to a news release from the Jamaica Information Service, Frome in Westmoreland and Monymusk in Clarendon have been identified as potential sites--Frome because of its proximity [as published] to peat deposits and Monymusk for its year-round operations due to the existence of a distillery. The discussions mark the first time that a French/Jamaican government cooperation agreement in the field of energy is being considered. The mission left the island on January 22. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jan 82 p 9]

CSO: 3025/157

## COMPANY REPORTS \$250 MILLION LOSS IN OIL EXPLORATION

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Monday, (CANA) — Texaco Trinidad Inc. (TEXTRIN) lost US\$250 million (one TT dollar equal 41 cents US) on oil exploration over the last eight years, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Patrick Manning said.

The Minister made a recent tour of the company's operations at the Point-a-Pierre refinery in south Trinidad.

Mr. Manning said the company "has spent TT\$250 million in exploration since 1973 and as of now no income has begun to accrue.

"It shows the kind of business oil is and we have to be very careful how we go into it."

Mr. Manning, a former Texaco geologist, also stated that exploration was continuing on the Texaco acreage of the Trinmar fields.

He said drilling would be done to a depth of 8,000 feet

and so far a depth of about 3,700 feet had been reached.

Drilling of two other wells, the Minister said, was expected to begin by the middle of next month.

Mr. Manning said the company was eagerly awaiting the conclusion of the drilling activities.

Mr. Manning said TEXTRIN had decided to adopt several recovery measures and procedures in a bid to "arrest and reverse" the present decline in the oil industry.

The company was looking at how it could recover oil. At present the company was producing 5,000 barrels per day as a result of secondary recovery, he said.

"This is significant when it is considered that the company produces 16,000 barrels per day excluding the TRINMAR output," he said.

CSO: 3025/157

## ARGENTINA ADVANCES \$30 MILLION TO BOLIVIA

PY122305 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1856 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA)--The Argentine Central Bank (BCRA) will credit the Bolivian Central Bank with \$30 million as an advance payment for the purchase of natural gas from Bolivia.

The information, confirmed by well informed sources at the Economy Ministry, indicates that Economy Minister Roberto Alemann has ordered that a discount be applied to that amount because it is an advance on the purchase of the Bolivian gas.

It has been learned that the negotiations regarding this advance were carried out by Bolivian President Celso Torrelío himself directly with his Argentine colleague, Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, but that the original request had been for double the amount that is to be advanced.

Argentina and Bolivia are currently renegotiating the contract for the purchase of gas, with Bolivia asking for an increase of 18 U.S. cents per calorific unit, while Argentina is offering, for the time being, only 6 U.S. cents.

Argentina is also applying pressure for a reduction of approximately 1/7 of the volume of purchases, because the new gas fields in the country's northeast are now covering the needs that motivated the signing of the contract.

A third matter that is currently being discussed is that Argentina has suggested that only 50 percent of the purchase price be paid in dollars on the free market and that the other 50 percent be credited against the purchase of Argentine products by Bolivia.

It has been learned that Bolivia's overall debt with Argentina, including trade and financial transactions, amounts to approximately \$700 million and it is believed that 50 percent of the purchase price of gas will be able to balance the debt.

Reports circulating among well informed sources indicate that Alemann was against granting this advance for future supplies of gas, but that he finally accepted the favorable opinion of the presidency and the Foreign Ministry with the condition that a discount be applied to the advance.

It has been learned that Bolivia's request for this advance is due to the fact that that country is virtually bankrupt and this has made it resort to international organizations. It has already obtained an agreement with the IMF for \$45 million, which it will receive during the course of 1982.

## GRENADIAN OFFICIAL CALLS FOR REDUCED SECRECY IN CARICOM

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Tuesday, (CANA) — A senior Grenada government official has suggested that the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat be permitted to release more of its secret documents to the public, to enhance people's knowledge of the functioning of the regional movement.

Lyden Ramdhanny, Deputy Minister of Trade and Finance, told reporters here the Grenada Government felt that although CARICOM documents were by and large classified, there was a lot of information in them which should be passed on to the public.

He said that the Grenada position on this issue was outlined at last week's Caricom Council of Ministers meeting in Guyana, at which he headed the Grenada delegation.

Since CARICOM decisions ultimately involve the rights of regional peoples, it was

time member countries gave the Georgetown-based Secretariat some discretion to release CARICOM documents, so that the public can evaluate what their leaders are doing at the regional level, Ramdhanny said.

He added that an important issue to Grenada raised at the recent council meeting was the whole question of educating the people of the region on the concept of CARICOM.

He said it was agreed that a more intensified programme should be mounted on a regional basis to educate the people about CARICOM.

"We feel strongly on this matter because unless CARICOM relates to the people themselves then we think that CARICOM is just a paper.

"We want to see it move from a paper movement to a movement which really involves the people," he said.

CSO: 3025/156

DOMINICAN GROUP WANTS GRENADA BARRED FROM CARICOM SUMMIT

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Private Sector Organisation of Dominica (PSOD) has called on Caricom Governments to ban Grenada from the upcoming Heads of Government meeting unless an early date is set for the return of electoral democracy in Grenada.

In a recent Press release, the PSOD further urged the suspension of Grenada from the institution of Caricom.

PSOD member Senator Elford Henry said that he could not understand how the Government leaders in the Caribbean could allow themselves to be seated at the same Caricom table as the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

"All of the Caribbean Ministers have had to face their people at the election poll--why not Grenada?"

PSOD members Chris Seraphin and Ronald Abraham decried the support given to the PRG by the Caribbean Council of Churches and CONTACT newspaper.

They said: "The continuing actions of the Maurice Bishop Government are a clear violation of the human rights of Grenadians. The PSOD calls on the Caribbean Council of Churches to make its voice heard on that issue since it has in the past publicly condemned the Eric Gairy regime for similar violation of human rights."

It condemned the continuing detention of people in Grenada whose only crime, it claimed had been verbal expression of disapproval of the Government.

The PSOD accused the Bishop Government of violating human rights by detaining "political prisoners" without trial; banning all newspapers except the state-controlled FREE WEST INDIAN; and refusing to hold free and fair general elections so that the people could choose.

CSO: 3025/156

## KING CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF CARICOM COMMUNICATIONS BARRIERS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Sunday. (CANA) — The Caribbean Community's Secretary General, Dr. Kurlegh King, has urged Transport Ministers in the region to take the action required to ensure that communications barriers between member states are removed.

Dr. King, who was addressing the opening of the seventh conference of CARICOM Transport Ministers here Friday, told the delegates that facilitation of air and sea transportation in the region would stimulate the integration process.

He stressed to the ministers attending the one-day meeting that increased production for the national, regional and extra-regional markets, as pointed out in the CARICOM group of experts' report on a strategy for the 1980s, depended on "efficiency and reliability in sea and air transportation."

He said that preliminary reports on the West Indies Shipping Corporation's (WISCO) performance last year showed a marked improvement over 1980.

"WISCO has increased the amount of cargo carried to a record 163 500 freight tonnes, and in spite of increased costs for cargo-handling charter fees and labour, has reduced the deficit that requires funding by member states," Dr. King said.

Commenting on the regional airline, LIAT, Dr. King said that while battling against cost increases which reduced airline profitability worldwide, LIAT had still been able to hold its deficit to the same level as 1980.

He said the meeting would look at WISCO's introduction of two new ships purchased with funding from the European Development Fund (EDF), a project earmarked for the corporation since 1975.

Turning to air transportation, the CARICOM head said the reintroduction of an incentive fare for CARICOM-born nationals travelling between member states would also be discussed.

Noting that West Indian travellers had expressed disappointment that the special fare no longer existed, Dr. King said: "Apart from the obvious financial advantages to the traveller and the encouragement thus given to inter-regional tourism, the existence of a special CARICOM fare gives concrete expression to the concept that there is something special about being a national of a CARICOM state."

He pointed out that while other benefits from the regional integration movement "may be hard to pinpoint" because they were indirect, the CARICOM fare would be an obvious testimony.



## ENVOY SAYS VENEZUELA WANTS TO GIVE MORE HELP TO CARIBBEAN

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Irvine Reid]

[Text]

Venezuela wants to give greater assistance to Barbados and the other Eastern Caribbean islands, but there are some hurdles to that objective, says resident Ambassador Ivan Gabaldon-Marquez.

Barbados in the past two years has drawn loans under the Venezuela-Mexico facility linked to crude oil purchase. However, there has been little headway made in relation to the long-expressed hope for Venezuelan technological aid to the islands tiny petroleum industry.

While the smaller islands have over the years been getting dribbles of other forms of aid from Caracas, their inadequate port and storage facilities are said to be keeping them from sharing in the oil loans scheme.

In the case of Guyana, a bitter border problem has soured relations with Venezuela. While that remains unresolved, there seems little hope of the co-operative republic getting much by way of development assistance from Venezuela.

The ambassador said during an interview here that his country has no intention of waging war against its smaller neighbour. Venezuela, however, was maintaining that its border claim was a just one, and it wished to resume negotiations with the Georgetown Administration with a view to reaching a settlement.

Venezuela is claiming five-eighths of Guyana's 215 000

square kilometres, all the territory west of the Essequibo river. Guyana says the claim is spurious, and has accused Venezuela of aggression.

Responding to questions on economic and technological aid to Barbados, whose economy, heavily dependent on tourism and sugar, is reported to have run into difficulties, the ambassador said that the islands had been benefitting under the aid oil facility.

His Government had returned to this country, for depositing with the local Central Bank, 30 per cent of the cost of oil supplies for 1980 and 1981.

The rebate is given as a loan, repayable in five years at 4.0 per cent interest annually. Should the Government wish to utilise the funds for an energy-related development project, the loan would be converted to one on much softer terms — a repayment period of 20 years and 2.0 per cent interest.

To date, said the ambassador, the Barbados government has not approached Venezuela for a conversion of the loan.

Barbados has a number of producing wells which provide about a fifth of the islands oil needs. The remainder is imported from Venezuela.

The national oil bill for 1980 was just over US\$31 million and that for 1981 provisionally estimated at almost \$43 million.

The existing wells, exploration work and a small refinery on the Barbados south coast are owned by the U.S. Mobil Oil Corporation.

The Barbados Government has talked with successive Venezuelan Administrations about getting technological help from Caracas. Nothing has resulted to date.

The ambassador declared his country's willingness to assist, but the ball was now with the Barbadians.

"We can increase our co-operation in matters of technical assistance. We are able to give such assistance, but we are waiting to receive concrete proposals from the Barbados Government.

"In fact, in December the Venezuelan Vice-Minister of Energy and Petroleum met with many officials, including the Minister of Energy here in Barbados, and we feel that we can develop many areas of co-operation with the Government in the field of energy.

"I think it is a matter which both Governments can work towards.

"I think that we can help Barbados in many ways. The Government here is now trying to create a company that can manage the refinery and generally the oil business in Barbados, and we have a lot of experience in that way."

Ambassador Gabaldon-Marquez spoke of Venezuela's experience both in dealing with the big multinationals and the process of running the oil business following nationalisation.

"We have a lot of experience also in exploration, and I think the government is willing to co-operate with Barbados."

Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago are the only countries within the 12-nation Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) with producing wells, although there is no comparison between the sizes of their two industries.

Along with Jamaica, this country has traditionally bought its oil from Venezuela (not from Trinidad and Tobago as do the others), and thus they are the only two which became eligible when Venezuela and Mexico announced the facility to their customers in the Caribbean and Central America.

The Less Developed Countries (LDC's) of CARICOM, which recently

formed themselves into the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), would like to have access to the oil loans, but the ambassador said there are serious constraints.

One of the LDC's — Antigua — has just refurbished a refinery it bought some years ago out of foreign hands, and its plans is to buy crude oil at concessionary prices and be the protected supplier within the OECS group, sharing the resultant benefits.

According to the ambassador, Venezuela sees the main difficulties as shipping and storage: Venezuela does not have the kinds of tankers which would fit easily into the tiny Caribbean ports, and the islands in which to store even modest quantities of oil.

The ambassador emphasised: "We are willing to

extend the facility to the countries of the OECS. But the problem at the moment is not the decision of Venezuela to extend ... it is a problem of how to transport the oil. Many of these countries do not have proper facilities to receive and store the oil.

"We do not have the types of tankers suitable for the harbours in the Caribbean islands. Our tankers were built for markets in the United States and Europe."

He said that in the attempt to overcome the problems and seek to meet the needs of the LDC's, President Herrera Campins had sent a proposal to the government of Trinidad and Tobago, whereby jointly with Mexico they could work out an arrangement for bringing the islands within the scope of the wider concessions, for easing their energy costs. (CANA)

## BARBADOS, ST VINCENT COMPLETE JOINT COAST GUARD EXERCISE

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] The Barbados and St. Vincent Coast Guard have successfully carried out their first joint practical training in navigation, seamanship and gunnery last Wednesday and Thursday in the economic zone of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The Barbados flagship, Trident, joined forces with her St. Vincent counterpart, George McIntosh, 15 miles off St. Vincent at 2 p.m. Wednesday. The first exercise was done off Mustique when Trident took George McIntosh in tow. This was followed by a heaving-line transfer in which precision manoeuvring is required of both crews to get the boats side-by-side at 15 to 20 yards apart to pass a rope bearing a package--in this case--a life belt from one boat to the other.

This is a deft manoeuvre which could end in collision because of the speed, and consequent suction, particularly in rough seas, from the closeness of the two vessels.

On the second day, both boats sailed 10 miles off St. Vincent and performed gun-functioning exercises; Trident fired her 40-60 mm gun with a range of eight miles and the 20 mm weapon with a six-miles range seaward in a northeasterly direction. The firing of the George McIntosh's 20 mm gun, the same type as its counterpart on Trident, was the first since the two-month old Vincentian Coast Guard received the boat.

Both Captains, Lieutenant Commander Malcolm Newnes of Trident and Lieutenant Commander Mile Fisher of George McIntosh stressed the urgency for the fullest care and attention in prearing the guns, selecting the target--in this case there was none as it was only a practice session--and engaging the weapon before the captain finally gives the word for the gunner to fire. In this exercise it was ascertained both by radar and visually for 10 miles that the seas and air were clear. Another hearing line transfer was carried out the same day.

The training came against the background of a long-term plan that Barbados and St. Vincent will work closely together and their Coast Guards will be co-ordinated to provide the most effective coverage for their area of the Caribbean.

These manoeuvres in rough sea marked the beginning of that very important cooperation.

Trident had a crew of 23 including four Englishmen and with Sub-Lieutenant Charles Belle heading the Barbadian component of the crew. George McIntosh's crew numbered 10 including three Englishmen. Trident returned home Friday.

The Englishmen, including both captains, are part of the British team on instructors on contract to the two Eastern Caribbean countries to train the local Coast Guard members. [as published] (GIS).

CSO: 3025/156

## BARBADOS POLITICAL ACTIVIST SEALY HAILS ST LUCIA UNIONS

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

BARBADIAN political activist Eric Sealy has praised the trade unions in St. Lucia for the role they have played in that country's present political turmoil.

Sealy, who returned home from the troubled island over the weekend, said the unions had taken a political position during the crisis and commended them on this action.

St. Lucia was in a state of political uncertainty over the weekend. The Winston Cenac administration had promised to resign and agreed to set up an interim administration with Mickey Pilgrim as Prime Minister, and to hold general elections not later than July 31, 1982.

However, this position has been turned down by the opposition United Workers Party which said it wants a dissolution of Parliament and general elections within 90 days.

Sealy said that it was "an unfortunate situation for St. Lucia to be in. It has deep political implications and it is a matter of political strength".

He said because of the complexity of the situation "the union position was justified", adding that both the trade union movement and the Chamber of Commerce there had acted in the country's best interest.

The Barbadian political activist said that because of the UWP's position of being well organized and its past record of being an able government, plus the fact that its leader John Compton has a good national image, its supporters would undoubtedly want a general election since they feel they could win.

Sealy however pointed out that it was the Progressive Labour Party of George Odium, a break-away of the incumbent St. Lucia Labour Party, which has been the motivating factor in the island in recent times.

"The PLP has been in the forefront of an aggressive and militant vote winning campaign, and has captivated a vast number of St. Lucians," he said.

Sealy said the choice of Mickey Pilgrim of the PLP as an interim Prime Minister was a "technical victory" for Odium's party, and also an opportunity for the country to cool down both politically and socially.

The Barbadian political activist said that if Compton's UWP continues pressing for general elections, the result could be Pilgrim leading a coalition PLP-SLP government until 1984, when elections are constitutionally due.

CSO: 3025/156

## BRIEFS

1982 YACYRETA BUDGET--Asuncion--Due to the fact that the preliminary work concerning the Yacyreta hydroelectric project has been delayed, there will be a substantial reduction in the budget for the current year, according to reliable sources. Last December the board of the Argentine-Paraguay entity held a meeting at Loyola and approved a budget of \$934 million. Now a new budget is to be compiled and this will reduce the expenditure for the year to only \$500 million. Some of the civil works programmed for 1982 will be held in abeyance. These include the re-allocation of some of the camps for workers on the project. A meeting of the board is to be held in Buenos Aires tomorrow, but according to local sources the members will not discuss the proposed budget reduction. Members are awaiting a decision by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank concerning the granting of contracts for the civil works and this may be known by the end of the week. Sources also denied reports that a World Bank mission would be going to Buenos Aires to discuss the civil works problem. These same sources also said that the EXIM Bank of the United States was greatly interested in extending credits for the manufacture of the Yacyreta generators. Credits for the manufacture of the turbines have already been granted. [Text] [PY220051 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 p 9]

CSO: 3020/57



## ALEMANN ON RESERVES, FOREIGN DEBT

PY142035 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Feb 82 p 2

["The Week in Business" column by William Horsey]

[Excerpts] Economy Minister Roberto Alemann promised the assembly of provincial governors he would make a frontal attack on inflation, after telling them that, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), price increases in Argentina are the highest in the world.

He added that tax revenue increased by 11 percent in January, a month usually noted for low returns.

Alemann said that the Central Bank's reserves are about 5 billion (thousand million) dollars which is enough for 6 months' imports, and would not be allowed to rise above this figure. He gave the total foreign debt, both private and public, as \$34 billion--the highest ever mentioned yet.

Alemann predicted a total grain harvest of 35 million tons and said that even if prices might be lower, prospects looked good--Russia was expected to be in the market for 40 million tons.

Foreign trade prospects for 1982, as viewed by the pundits, vary from good to not so good. Undersecretary of Foreign Trade Alfredo Esposito thinks there will be a trade surplus of \$2 billion--\$8 billion imports, \$10 billion exports.

Other estimates are less optimistic. The harvest promises to be abundant, but world market conditions are deteriorating, and there is fierce competition from the subsidized exports of the European Economic Community.

On his way to Geneva for general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) talks, Esposito passed through Washington, where he made it clear to the United States that Argentina is unable to diversify its farm exports. And, while this country does not relish being so dependent on Soviet grain purchases, it has no alternative right now.

CSO: 3020/57

## WAGE FREEZE STANDS, SAYS ALEMANN

PY112222 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Public employees will not get wage and pension hikes until the treasury can pay the additional funds out of its own revenues, Economy Minister Roberto Alemann announced last Tuesday in a speech to Argentina's provincial governors.

Alemann, whose remarks were released yesterday by the Economy Ministry, also advised private businesses to practice similar restraint, because "price and wage increase will not be backed by monetary emission."

Alemann's statements follow a recent round of rumors which suggested that the government was making plans to grant some wage adjustments, thereby thawing the wage freeze instituted by the economy minister at the end of December "until further notice."

The public wage and pension steps, Alemann told the governors, are part of a "frontal attack against inflation," which also includes tight-fisted monetary policy and the deindexing of prices.

By June, Alemann said the treasury will not be printing money to expand the country's supply of pesos. He added that the money presses will turn out 2 trillion pesos in February and 1.5 trillion in March.

In an obvious dig at the policies of former Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut, Alemann called this January's high inflation rate (11.9 percent) "a remnant of past inflation," noting that in December 1981, Sigaut's last month in office, the treasury injected 5.2 trillion pesos into Argentina's money supply.

But "prices will not rise like they did this January," Alemann predicted, "with a stable exchange market, decreasing (monetary) emissions, and public wages under control." Moreover, Alemann said he foresees a "brisk fall" in the inflation rate, if the latter three policies are followed.

As for productivity, Alemann maintained that "transformation brought about by the new (economic) policies are expected to be felt by the first quarter of (this) year," and that by the second quarter "reactivation will begin, thanks to more exports and the accumulation of inventories."

CSO: 3020/57

## 'LA NACION' RECONSTRUCTS GALTIERI, ALVAREZ DIALOGUE

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Summary] President Gregorio Alvarez' official visit to Argentina prior to his meeting with General Pinochet is "indicative of the importance Uruguay accords the preservation of the excellent relations" between the two countries. President Alvarez plans to travel to Chile on 12 April on an invitation from Pinochet. Diplomatic sources stressed the mutual understanding between the two presidents despite the fact this was their first encounter.

During his talks with President Galtieri, the Uruguayan president clearly established his nation's equidistant position on the critical Beagle issue between Argentina and Chile. Nevertheless, he was explicit on the Argentine stand on the historic Malvinas issue with Great Britain, "a matter to which Argentina will assign the same level of priority as that of the Beagle itself."

Foreign Minister Costa Mendez told reporters that military matters had not been discussed "in my presence." He failed to mention, however, that some military topics on national or continental security had been dealt with in depth during private conversations between the two presidents. Alvarez made no mention of the subject of troops to the Sinai and "Galtieri felt it was not the proper time to bring up the matter." But they agreed on the need to have good intelligence services in their struggle against subversion.

President Alvarez expressed his optimism regarding Uruguay's political solution toward a return to constitutional rule and his satisfaction with the way political parties are being reorganized.

According to LA NACION's reconstruction of the dialog, Alvarez reiterated his government's nonintervention in Nicaragua's internal political situation, in answer to charges made by spokesmen from that country.

With regard to bilateral projects, Alvarez expressed an interest in gas exports from Argentina and Uruguayan participation in industrial meat processing.

Both presidents felt their countries' abstention on the UN vote to sanction Israel for the Golan annexation was gratifying to the U.S.

CSO: 3010/854

## PRESS REPORTS ON KIDNAPPING, MURDER OF PST MEMBER

## Police Find Body

PY182034 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Feb (NA)--According to the Interior Ministry, a pregnant woman whose disappearance had been reiteratedly denounced by her relatives and organizations for the defense of human rights was found dead on 12 February.

Ana Maria Martinez' body was found in Dique Lujan, Tigre District, Buenos Aires Province. The information released yesterday in this regard by the Interior Ministry was based on a report submitted to it by the Buenos Aires Province Police Department.

In the communique issued by the Interior Ministry to the media it is stated that the "body was identified through fingerprints tests carried out by the Buenos Aires Province police."

It also points out "that Ana Maria Martinez disappeared from her home in Villa Mayo, General Sarmiento District, and that her disappearance, which was denounced on 4 February, became common knowledge."

The communique continues "that as a consequence the provincial police carried out the corresponding investigations and that Judge Carlos Rodriguez Varela of the San Martin Judicial Department was informed about them."

It is also stated that Judge Varela and Alberto Vaccare, of the San Isidro Judicial Department, "were informed about the identification of the body and that the police continue investigations in order to clarify this issue completely."

Despite the fact that the last paragraph of the communique states that further information in this regard will be supplied by the Buenos Aires Province police, the Police Department last night refused to give any more details on the finding of Ana Maria Martinez' body."

In response to inquiries made last night, the Buenos Aires police headquarters stated that no further information would be made since this "issue is being handled by the Interior Ministry."

According to authorities of the Human Rights Commission, Ana Maria Martinez was an "active grassroots member" of the dissolved Socialist Workers Party (PST).

The persons who denounced her disappearance, headed by attorney Augusto Conte Macdonell, asserted that Ana Maria Martinez "did not--nor had she ever--occupied a post in the party's leadership."

#### Rights Group on Disappearance

PY191209 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2047 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Feb (NA)--Organizations for the defense of human rights and leaders of several political parties today harshly criticized the military government and demanded the "dismantling of the repressive structure" and a solution "based on life, truth and justice" to the problem of missing persons.

A joint declaration released this afternoon as a result of the murder of Ana Maria Martinez states: "The same repressive structure which during the past few years provoked the disappearance of thousands of persons in our country has now taken the lives of a young worker and her unborn child."

Ana Maria Martinez, who was pregnant, was a militant of the proscribed Socialist Workers Party [PST] and was kidnapped on 4 February by persons carrying weapons. Her body was found 8 days later in El Tigre and the Interior Ministry confirmed her identification yesterday.

The document signed by seven organizations for the defense of human rights, and to which several political leaders adhered, indicates that the murder of the young woman Martinez seeks to "recreate fear at the moment when the people are ready to struggle for the recovery of democracy."

It adds that "no information has been released to explain this aberrant crime which debases and damages even more the dignity of the people; the same thing happened to the thousands of kidnapped persons who have been missing for these past 6 long years" and that the government cannot avoid the serious responsibility of protecting the freedom and security of citizens.

Therefore, the joint declaration adds, the government is asked "to end the state of emergency, to dismantle the repressive structure which has been denounced, to punish those who have violated the law under its protection, and to find a solution based on life, truth and justice to the problem of missing persons."

The document was presented during a press conference attended by the widower of Ana Maria Martinez. The young man who participated this afternoon in the regular rally carried out by the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, stated that "I feared for my security" because "they came for me several times these past few days. They came to my house, to my work..."

Approximately 600 persons participated in the rally of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and most of them carried mourning bracelets for the murder of Martinez. At the plaza, the widower told the press that he has not yet been given the body of his wife, which was buried in a cemetery in Benavidez.



Present at the press conference held at the site of the Permanent Assembly of Human Rights were Vicente Solano Lima, former constitutional vice president of the nation and head of the Conservative Popular Party, and Nilda Garre and Jose Sarraibayrouse, leaders of the Peronist Intransigent Party.

Present at the meeting also were leaders Simon Lazara of the Unified Socialist Party; and Victor Garcia Costa and Miguel Monserrat of the Socialist Party; Raul Rabanaque Caballero and Rafael Marino (Intransigent Party); Americo Garcia (Integration and Development Movement); Fernando Nadra and Roberto Vallarino (Communist Party); Nestor Vicente and Guillermo Frugoni Rey (Christian Democratic Party).

The political leaders expressed their solidarity with the document issued by the human rights organizations and agreed also to harshly criticize the military government. They also stated that "the unity of the people is necessary to end once and for all the crimes committed by the repressive apparatus."

The lawyers who acted in the case of Ana Maria Martinez also denounced, in a document, the existence of "dark question marks" in the murder of the young woman and added that "all the elements that have been gathered show that we are confronted with a new political crime committed by state organizations."

#### Leftists Involvement

PY1902355 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 0200 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Feb (NA)--Speaking unofficially tonight and presenting an argument tending to implicitly place responsibility for the crime onto leftist sectors, a government source referred to alleged internal problems in the party to which Ana Maria Martinez, the murdered woman, belonged, as well as to the characteristics of the kidnapping in which a woman participated.

The source said that Ana Maria Martinez "was not only a rank-and-file militant of the Socialist Workers Party," but she also "was in charge of the finances" of that party, which was dissolved by the government in 1976.

The source then added that "it has been known for some time that there might have been some internal problems over the handling of funds" in the Socialist Workers Party. It also said that Ana Maria Martinez had in the past been connected with the People's Revolutionary Army.

Regarding the characteristics of the kidnapping, the source noted that, according to the announcement on the kidnapping, a woman was in the driver's seat of the car into which Ana Maria Martinez was forced to ride. The source then pointed out that the presence of women has never been reported in terrorist acts or kidnappings of various kinds attributed to rightist organizations.

On the other hand, the source said that the presence of women has been common in actions involving the extreme left.



### Multiparty Demands Investigation

PY181155 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0135 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (NA)--The multiparty group has demanded a "thorough investigation" into the death of Ana Maria Martinez and it has termed as a "serious incident" the police dragnet that prevented the carrying out of the plenum of secretaries general that had been called by the General Labor Confederation [CGT].

This information was supplied by the radical leader and former constitutional vice president, Carlos Perette, at the conclusion of a meeting, which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours, of the Standing Political Board of the five-party group.

Perette said that the representatives of the multiparty group had this afternoon received a delegation from the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), which briefed them on the disappearance of Ana Maria Martinez, who was kidnapped on 4 February and whose body was found 8 days later.

"We have condemned the kidnapping of Ana Maria Martinez and we demand a most thorough investigation into this incident so that incidents like this one will never again occur in this nation," he stressed.

He also stated that the multiparty group "has been informed of the serious incident" in which a police dragnet "surrounded the CGT building and prevented the workers from holding a meeting in freedom" and he was emphatic when he said that "these decisions have been adopted unanimously by all the representatives" of the group.

Regarding the meetings in the interior of the country, he said that "they will begin before 15 March," but he refused to specify concrete dates and places, arguing that "we must coordinate this with the provincial multiparty groups."

On Monday, an advisory committee of the group had recommended that the meetings begin on 12 March in Rosario or Santa Fe and then continue, one a week, in Resistencia, Chaco; General Roca, Rio Negro; Mendoza; and Santa Rosa, La Pampa.

When answering a question, Perette did not reject the possibility that the multiparty's mobilization plans "could coincide with those of the CGT," although he hurriedly stated that "the ideal thing would be that each sector carry out their actions independently."

He then indicated that it had been decided "to begin as soon as possible" another round of consultations with all the social sectors in the country and he said that "logically we also want to meet with the labor organizations, with the CGT, the CNT-20 [National Labor Commission-20] and with all the representatives of the labor movement."

He said that the Standing Political Board has decided to meet every Tuesday and Thursday "to continue working hurriedly on the mobilization and clarifications stage." Answering a question, he said that in tonight's meeting "the possibility of sending troops to El Salvador had not been discussed."

The Developmentalist Americo Garcia said in this respect that "we have already given our opinion and we maintain the declaration of nonintervention in the internal affairs of another state and the free self-determination of nations."

The meeting concluded at 2100 and the following persons participated: Carlos Perette, Raul Alfonsin, Juan Trilla and Antonio Troccoli (Radicals); Bernardo Montenegro, Torcuato Fino, Herminio Iglesias and Nestor Carrasco (Peronists); Miguel Monserrat, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Juan Manes and Marcelo Arabolaza (Intransigents); Carlos Auyero, Jorge Gualco and Juan Cabrera (Christian Democrats); and Carlos Zaffore, Marcos Merchensky and Americo Garcia (Developmentalists).

#### Government Condemns Murder

PY221743 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2255 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Feb (TELAM)--Col Bernardo Jose Menendez, acting interior minister and under secretary of institutional matters, today said that the national government condemns the murder of Ana Maria Martinez and emphasized that every effort will be made to clear up this case.

Colonel Menendez said that this was a negative event for the government because it has run out of all resources for completely clearing up the case.

He again indicated that the Buenos Aires Provincial Police are carrying out a thorough investigation of the case.

CSO: 3010/870

## DAILY OPPOSES COMMEMORATIVE MALVINAS STAMP

PY121115 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Feb 82 Section 2 p 1

[Editorial: "Malvinas and Philately"]

[Excerpts] The British Government's decision to issue next July Post Office stamps bearing the inscription "Falkland Islands"--the name given to the Malvinas Islands by the British--has become public knowledge. This should be enough to justify a formal protest from our Foreign Ministry. This protest should be consistent with Argentina's traditional posture, namely, not to consent, by remaining silent, to any action which might appear to condone what is the unacceptable usurpation of part of its territory by a foreign power. Given the official decision to print such stamps ostensibly to celebrate the birthday of the princess consort of the heir to the British crown, the intended insult becomes ever more obvious.

We have noted in countless occasions the persistent manner in which the British authorities keep delaying the process of returning the Malvinas Islands to Argentina pursuant to a UN resolution that was adopted 15 years ago. It should not be a future exercise to insist once again that the implementation of that UN resolution, not the legitimate title of our country to those islands, is the issue under negotiation.

The new episode which prompted this comment should not come as a surprise given the delaying tactics of the British and the near-paralysis of negotiations between the two countries which is reflected in the sporadic and fruitless diplomatic meetings which are held in distant places, as if to keep such a burning issue away from the naturally concerned citizenry.

Perhaps unconvinced by the flimsiness of its arguments, the British Government now resorts in a childish attempt to bolster its claim to the unprecedented expedient of issuing post office stamps. This digression is futile and would not justify a comment were it not for the fact that it is a disdainful gesture toward a sovereign state which wants to recover its territorial integrity. In closing this comment, we can only say that he who offends is the one who can, not the one who wants to and that the printing of post office stamps neither grants nor creates rights where they do not exist.

CSO: 3010/871

## BRIEFS

BRAZIL'S ANTARCTIC ENTRY VIEWED--The Brazilian Government has recently taken certain measures to make more effective its presence in the Antarctic. According to a statement issued by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry "Brazil has a genuine and valid interest on the Antarctic since it has the most extensive Atlantic sea coast." The Brazilian Government has therefore created the National Commission for Antarctic Affairs. This commission will be in charge of carrying out Brazilian programs in the Antarctic. Moreover, the Brazilian Government has established an Interministerial Commission on Sea Resources. Admiral Bakker, the secretary of this commission, recently stated that Brazil is planning to install a weather observatory in the Antarctic and that a Brazilian scientific expedition will be carried out as soon as possible. The presence of Brazil in the Antarctic is in keeping with guidelines of a group of countries, headed by India, that promotes the internationalization of the Antarctic and that is interested in the defense of the South Atlantic. The anticipated distrust can only hinder negotiations that Argentina and Brazil may hold on the issue at either the bilateral or collective level. But it is obvious that Argentina cannot renounce the policy it has firmly enforced in the Antarctic throughout this century. [Excerpts] [PY182050 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 14 Feb 82 p 1]

ANTARCTIC SATELLITE STATION--The Communications Under Secretariat has made an important announcement regarding the construction of a national satellite communication system. The first stations in the Antarctic will start operating during the first half of this year. The project is jointly being carried out by the Communications Secretariat and Government Coal Deposits, YCF. The joint agreement was signed to facilitate YCF communications from this capital to Rio Turbio. The national satellite communications system is aimed at communicating with the border areas which are remote from urban centers, particularly during the winter when these areas are isolated from the rest of the country. This project is part of the national communications plan for the real and effective integration of the national territory. [Text] [PY121357 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Feb 82]

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY--Utilization of the industrial sector's productive capacity had a major decline in 1981. The decline was particularly accentuated by continuous adjustments to the transient measures implemented and by the nonexistence of a consistent industrial policy in the face of a declining actual demand. Thus, during 1981, the rate of utilization of the industrial sector's productive capacity was on the order of 59 percent, which is 14 percent lower than that of

1980. In this regard, except for the cattle slaughtering sector, all sectors contributed to causing the above decline, although in different degrees. Throughout 1981 the rate of utilization of the installed capacity reflected a worsening of the decline in industrial activity, which had begun in 1980. A report by the Argentine Business University [Universidad Argentina de La Empresa] points out that during the first quarter of 1981 the rate of utilization of the industrial sector's productive capacity registered a decline which went slightly beyond what is normal for the season. Among the reasons for this decline were the uncertainty over the new economic strategy, the growing concern over devaluation, high interest rates and the temporary extension of the seasonal recess. [Excerpts] [PY171219 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Feb 82 p 11]

MILITARY OFFICERS SENTENCED--Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (NA)--A press rumor has reported that Brig Gen (ret) Jorge Leal was sentenced to a 20-day arrest for publicly opposing the government projects of privatizing the subsoil. Capt (ret) Alberto Catolino was also sentenced with him for adhering to the same declaration in which political leaders are included. Leal is now serving his sentence in Neuquen, while the place assigned to Catolino is unknown. Catolino was sentenced to a 30-day arrest. [Text] [PY181205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1732 GMT 17 Feb 82]

COURT OVERRULES GOVERNMENT--(NA)--A court of justice yesterday authorized the Justicialist Party to hold a press conference which had been prohibited by the government. In its decision, the court reserved its right to regulate Argentina's state of siege, stating that, if it did not, "a republican, representative and federal democracy would never be attained." Peronist lawyer Lazaro Roca filed the petition which led to the court ruling, after Interior Minister General Alfredo Saint Jean had nixed a Justicialist press conference planned for the Hotel Presidente. The police also frowned upon the press conference, contending that unsavory elements, not connected with the Justicialist Party, would seize on the press gathering in the Presidente to stir up trouble. The present state of siege was also invoked by the police in their prohibition of the event. But the court ruled that a press conference in a downtown hotel with individually invited guests was a perfectly easy situation for the police to control without prohibiting the event altogether. Lazaro Roca, who is secretary of the Justicialist National Steering Committee, called the ruling "logical, because the prohibition by the federal police was illogical." Last week, the Electoral Court of Justice upheld the prohibition on political activity which was signed into law in 1976. [Text] [PY170046 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 9]

CSO: 3020/57



## EDITORIAL CRITICIZES ADAMS FOR MEETING WITH BURNHAM

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Text]

WEDNESDAY, January 20, Prime Minister Tom Adams flew to Guyana for a full day of talks with that country's president, Forbes Burnham.

Observers of Caribbean affairs who have watched as the thrust toward regional unity evaporated in recent years, naturally welcomed the idea that these two men whose countries were among the three to initiate the CARIFTA idea which led to CARICOM were going to sit down and talk.

A release suggested that the two were going to be talking from an unfixed agenda and that they were going to "exchange ideas on issues of common concern".

That statement could cover a wide range of topics, some of which ordinary people may not even be able to comprehend.

In the absence of a joint explicit statement, we are left to wonder the extent to which the two talked about a date for a meeting of heads of government, a venue for the same, trading relations between the two countries, matters of regional security and defence, the Caribbean Basin Initiative or indeed, Guyana's border dispute with Venezuela.

We are left to wonder at whose instigation the meeting was held and the primary purpose for it, after their relatively recent meeting in Melbourne, a meeting which got the attention of the Caribbean's headline writers.

It would be unfair to both parties to speculate beyond this general area of concern over the nature of the agenda at Kimbia. What perhaps deserves a little more attention is the fact that Adams has become the first Caribbean leader to officially call on Burnham after the rigged elections of December, 1980, and incidentally since the death of Walter Rodney, earlier that year.

By travelling to meet Burnham in his own territory, Adams has done much to legitimise the Burnham regime. Not only is Adams widely regarded in the Eastern Caribbean as representative of responsible leadership, but his middle-of-the-road

philosophy had commended him as a man whose political posture is greatly fortified by a sense of justice and fair play in the Caribbean political milieu, so full of adventure and intrigue.

We are sorry that the head of a government which insists strongly on the need for free institutions and the rights of citizens, should be seen to be endorsing a regime whose claim to office continues to be the subject of great concern in responsible circles internationally.

We refer particularly to the findings of the International Observer team which was in Guyana on the occasion of that country's last electoral exercise. It commented:

"We came to Guyana aware of the serious doubts expressed about the conduct of previous elections there, but determined to judge these elections on their own merit and hoping that we should be able to say that the result was fair.

"We deeply regret that, on the contrary, we were obliged to conclude on the basis of abundant and clear evidence, that the election was rigged massively and flagrantly . . ."

Caribbean people are aware of restrictions on freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, harassment of political activists and the yet unexplained manner in which historian Dr. Walter Rodney so brutally lost his life in June, 1980. These feelings run deeply among Guyanese people, many of whom, including Rodney's widow, have found sanctuary here.

By choosing to visit Burnham in this manner Adams has been a little insensitive to the feelings of the Guyanese people concerned about the state of democracy in the land of their birth.

We are not sure what benefits will accrue to Adams and the Barbadian people from the Guyana visit, but we are aware that it represents a significant victory for Burnham, even if not for his much discomfited population.



## ADAMS SPOTLIGHTS ECONOMY IN SPEECH TO BLP CONFERENCE

## Wage Austerity

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

Senior ranks of the civil service, ministers and parliamentarians in general, have been warned that they will be subject to stricter wage restraint this year than anyone else.

And Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr. Tom Adams, said yesterday that there was no way their salary increases, if any at all, could exceed five per cent in 1982.

This is Government's latest move in trying to ease its present economic difficulties.

Mr. Adams, who is also chairman of the ruling Barbados Labour Party, told the 43rd Annual Conference of that party at Combermere School that Government expenditure must come down and Government revenue rise until the island was again in a position of current account surplus in fiscal terms.

"In other words, to use a phrase that is now time-hallowed and well-understood, we will not be borrowing money to pay civil servants," he emphasised.

He said his Government was making savings by staff adjustments, "some of which have been given accurate publicity in the Press, some not so accurate."

Mr. Adams warned that the Budget in March will contain proposals for new revenue and no new projects will be undertaken until the cash flow of Government was fully restored.

"What I have said, obviously has implications for the Government's capacity to pay wage increases to civil servants, and this has been conveyed to the unions concerned," he said.

Mr. Adams said Government was preparing to resume its development programme with new projects in 1983-1984.

He added that in the meantime, the island's social welfare will expand. He said he will announce new rates for pensions in the Budget as well

as new contribution rates to support them.

The Prime Minister also told BLP party supporters that preliminary work for the wind-generating scheme has started. Government was also obtaining finance for the study for the \$40 million Bridgetown Fishing Harbour and for drawing the plans for further roadworks.

Government plans a ring road right around the City, from Rendezvous through Wildev, Haggatt Hall, the Belle Warrens and then to Black Rock to join the Spring Garden Road.

The urban renewal project to improve Roebuck Street and adjoining residential districts is also high on the priority list of Government and should start towards the end of next year.

Mr. Adams said planning was now under way, and had no doubt that by the time the next elections come around, Roebuck Street would have been transformed "as Fontabelle has been impressively transformed."

## Threat to Sugar Industry

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts]

Addressing the 43rd annual delegates' conference of his ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP), the Prime Minister disclosed that Barbados was in the process of

riding out one year of international recession. "We have built up reserves and observed prudent limits of borrowing abroad, so that all our indicators, debt-service

ratio and other technical measurements are still within acceptable limits.

He also cautioned of a depression in the sugar industry.

since production was expected to be low this year. And if tourism continued its decline and manufacturing exports became stagnant, there would be need for stern adjustments in the local economy.

"The Government does not intend to impose draconian controls, nor is there any question of changing the exchange rate of the currency.

Except for sugar, Barbados' exports depend so much on corresponding imports that it is accepted by experts in all the quarters where it matters, that we cannot make ourselves more competitive by adjusting exchange rates," Adams added.

This year will also witness the introduction of the medical attention phase of the National Health Service, and later in the

year, the Prime Minister added, target groups will be signed on to the panel of doctors of their choice for free medical care.

A number of other new physical development projects are also underway, including a survey for the wave power project and an expanded clay block industry.

CSO: 3025/158

## ADAMS AFFIRMS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS 'SUCCESSFUL'

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams has affirmed that agricultural production in Barbados was "successful", with the country being 85 per cent self-sufficient in non-sugar agriculture.

He was yesterday criticising what he saw was an enormous amount of uninformed comment in Barbados on agriculture, and a perception that the country imported a lot of food that it did not need to.

The Prime Minister told the House of Assembly that there was also a perception that there were a lot of small people who needed helping by the Barbados Marketing Corporation (BMC) but were not getting enough.

Another wrong perception, he said, was that not enough incentives were being given to farmers to produce more.

Mr. Adams said that a well-known British newspaper had recently reported that the severe weather in that country had caused farmers distress and doubled prices,

but some items were about the same price as Barbados. But others such as cabbage, had only been increased by about 25 cents to about Bds\$1 per pound, while it is sold here for about \$1.50 per pound with no vagaries in the weather.

The Prime Minister said that there was no doubt that the exaggerated prices in Barbados were a fair subsidy to farmers.

He noted that Government also restricts the importation of certain kinds of vegetables and insisted that the expansion of production of all kinds was sufficient answer to the criticism that the BMC was not sufficiently developmental and also to that of lack of subsidies for farmers.

He observed that plantations in Barbados were dominant in the production of both root crops and vegetables so that there was no need for the re-opening of collection points, ostensibly for the small man, as suggested by the Opposition, in places like Oistins and Speightstown.

Mr. Adams contended that local production could not be

substituted for principal imports such as rice and beef. There must be some realism in such things, he said, noting that if the country wanted to substitute \$3 million in corned beef, then the Government would have to tell people that they could not get corned beef.

He said that he had not yet seen any food products that it was not cheaper to import than to produce in Barbados.

The Prime Minister felt that it was time for people to stop knocking what had been achieved and apply serious analysis to what the Government was trying to do, and he referred particularly to those who write letters and articles in the Press.

Mr. Adams said that one of the most pervasive myths about the tourist industry was that in a tourism-oriented economy, there are high food imports, but he noted that not five per cent of Barbados' import bill goes to the tourists.

He argued that the tourist does not eat corned beef nor sardines, but rather, freshly caught fish and local food, which he said formed a greater part of their diet than that of Barbadians.

## UNIONS REPORTEDLY TURN DEAF EAR TO POINTS MADE BY ADAMS

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 20 Jan 82 p 24

[Text]

**PRIME Minister, Tom Adams' recent talks with trade unions might have fallen on deaf ears as far as the two major civil service unions are concerned.**

**Reports indicate that it is unlikely that the Barbados Union of Teachers (BUT) or the National Union of Public Workers (NUPW) will allow the talks to be the major factor in decisions relating to their new salary proposals.**

**In a report, the BUT though not specifying the type of increase they were looking for, said that the cost of living increase over the past year and the projected increase for the next year would be the determining factor.**

The BUT, according to the report, pointed out that the details were now being worked out.

Reports from the NUPW showed that they would still be pressing ahead for wage increases noting that the number of levies implemented by Government had resulted in a decrease in the workers take home wages.

It was said that added to this, the increase in prices was causing big

cuts in workers' pockets and that the union would have to take these into consideration.

At a meeting with a number of major trade unions, Prime Minister Tom Adams briefed them on the state of the economy in relation to wage increases.

A report from that meeting said that Adams threw around a number of figures and there was also talk on extending present collective agreements.

CSO: 3025/158

## PRC TO ASSIST SPRINGHALL AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

China is expected to participate in the Springhall Landlease Project by providing technical assistance to the 20 tenants who will be farming all but two of the 22 farms in the big agricultural programme.

News of this has come from an official of the Chinese Embassy, who said that a team of experts from his country will be providing assistance.

He said that an agreement paving the way for the experts is still to be signed by both countries.

The experts, who will be based at Springhall, St. Lucy, will be bringing a new variety of vegetable seeds to the island, as well as others which are well known in Barbados.

They will be growing a wide variety of vegetables using their own techniques in farming, and will pass on some of their skills to the farmers in the project.

The Chinese official said that prior to the arrival of the experts, a feasibility study group will be in the island to study conditions — weather, soil, fertilisers and other necessary information on the type of vegetables that are grown here.

“Following that, an agreement is to be signed

paving the way for the arrival of the experts,” the official said.

Under the long-mooted Springhall project, 402 acres of land in St. Lucy have been divided into 22 farms — 20 for the cultivation of agricultural crops, and two for dairy farms — which will be leased for a 30-year period.

The Bds\$3 million landlease project was originally scheduled to begin last June but had to be postponed because all the arrangements were not finalised.

It is perhaps the most ambitious attempt to date to revolutionise agriculture, in a move to help boost local production of foodcrops.

The project is being funded by the Barbados Government, and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), with the state-owned Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) acting as the executing agency.

China's participation has come in the wake of assistance that country had promised Barbados when Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams visited Peking in June 1980, and met with the then Chinese premier Hua Quo Peng.

Barbados and the People's Republic of China established diplomatic ties in 1977 following this country's break in relations with Taiwan that same year.

## REPAYMENT DEMAND BY FACTORIES NEW BLOW TO SUGAR GROWERS

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 20

[Text]

LOCAL sugar cane growers threatened with a 35 percent wage hike, for sugar workers, uneconomic prices on the world market, are now faced with another headache.

They are now being called upon by Barbados Sugar Factories Limited (BSFL) to repay monies overpaid to them for the 1981 crop.

The request has been made because of the poor performance of last year's harvest.

Towards the end of the problem-plagued crop, BSFL had announced that it was forced to reduce the payments for canes delivered from \$70 to \$45.

It called the move a "regrettable but necessary step", caused by the

decline of sugar prices on the world market and the poor sugar recovery ratio at the factories.

Shipments of Barbados' European Economic Community (EEC) quota sugar were yielding progressively fewer Barbados dollars than was forecast when the sum of \$70 per metric tonne was fixed last March as the on-account price for sugar.

On the second point, it was requiring more canes to produce the same amount of sugar and the heavy rainfall and consequent muddy field conditions which directly contributed to the high increase in foreign material sent to the factories.

A BSFL official has stated that a decision has been made not to press small cane farmers for repayment of the overpaid monies.

When asked how would BSFL ensure repayment from the estates, he pointed out it was a simple matter of deduction from monies to be paid for canes delivered in the 1982 crop.

BSFL owns and operates all of the sugar factories in Barbados.

CSO: 3025/159



## OPPOSITION DLP REJECTS ADAMS OFFER OF EXTRA SENATE SEATS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

The Opposition Democratic Labour Party has reiterated its opposition to an increase in the number of Senate seats and has accused Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams of engaging in bad reasoning.

DLP President Mr. Brantford Taitt was reacting to a statement by Mr. Adams on Sunday at the Barbados Labour Party's 43rd Annual Conference that the Government did not feel that the balance of the Senate should be destroyed to accommodate the Opposition.

The Prime Minister had repeated his Government's offer that the numbers in the Senate should be increased by two, with both going to the Opposition.

The Opposition's stand, as set out at its Annual Conference last August, was that while it would welcome additional representation in the Senate, it did not feel it should come about at the expense of the taxpayers.

A spokesman said then, that an increase should reflect a reduction in the number of Government Senators, or the nominees of the Governor-General who in any event, are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(The Senate is comprised of 21 members, 12 of whom are appointed by the Prime Minister, two by the Leader of the Opposition, and seven by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Prime Minister).

Prime Minister Adams pointed out on Sunday that since the Government no longer had a two-thirds majority in the House of

Assembly, it could not change the composition of the Senate without the vote of at least one Opposition member.

"We have no intention of begging the Opposition to help itself and there the matter will therefore have to rest," he said.

(Government's offer of an increase had been made following certain recommendations by the Cox Commission on the Constitution and the subsequent decision by Government to increase the number of seats in the House of Assembly from 24 to 27).

Mr. Taitt said that the Prime Minister was engaging in faulty reasoning, when he already knew the DLP's stand.

"His latest offer, is no offer at all," the DLP President said, "and in any event, it ought not to be an offer to the DLP but should be an offer to the people of Barbados."

He added that Mr. Adams' word-manipulation would not obscure the superficial nature of "the so-called offer."

Mr. Taitt said: "Any change in the composition of the Senate would require a Constitutional Amendment, which, more than likely, would apply to the next Parliament."

In such an event, the Government would require a two-thirds majority of both Houses which it does not now enjoy and would therefore have to rely on the Independents in the Senate, who were not likely to vote for a reduction in their number, he noted.

## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT CUT--Government has embarked on a stringent campaign of reduction in the employment of public workers in the face of the current economic difficulties. And, several directives to Government Ministries and Departments within recent weeks effectively mean that there is unlikely to be any significant new employment in the Public Service until the economic problems have been eased. One such directive has frozen all appointments to vacant posts; another has ordered that no substitutes be employed unless specifically authorised by the Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams; while a third, has banned study leave to new applicants before the Financial Year 1983-'84. The clamp down on study leave means that public workers at university, including those who want to go overseas, must now rearrange their study plans. They will now have either to resign from the Public Service; miss a year from the University; or take no-pay leave, if such is granted. Reports indicate that other Government Departments are also being affected by the reduction in employment, and yesterday, president of the Barbados Association of Medical Practitioners, Dr. Mickey Walrond, confirmed that there has also been a freeze on recruitment of staff at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH). [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Jan 82 p 13]

CULTURAL SURVEY--The Ministry of Information and Culture has recently started a two-phase cultural survey in Barbados. This survey is designed to identify and ultimately assist the ministry in the development of a national cultural plan. The survey is being funded by the Organisation of American States (OAS). The Ministry of Information, which was recently expanded to include the Division of Culture, saw a need for the revamping of the department's structure, and a re-definition of its function. Presently in the island to conduct phase one of the survey is the ministry's consultant, Miss Shirley Fletcher. Miss Fletcher's three-week assignment here includes meeting with individuals and groups involved in local cultural activities. The information collected will be processed in preparation of phase two of the exercise. It is expected that the second phase will begin in approximately eight weeks time. [Text] [Bridgetown THE NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 3]

CSO: 3025/159

## BRIEFS

**SALARY AGREEMENT**--La Paz, 17 Feb (TELAM)--The construction workers today signed an agreement with labor officials establishing a salary increase of 2,700 Bolivian pesos (\$61) monthly. This is the first agreement of this type reached after the implementation of the economic measures adopted by the government on 5 February 1982. The agreement, which was approved by the Labor General Board, establishes that no worker subordinate to the enterprises associated to the Bolivian Construction Chamber will be able to exert pressure or argue dissatisfaction with the current salary increase. Nevertheless, the mineworkers are facing today the final stage of their talks with the authorities on establishing new salaries, and the factory workers are exerting pressure through a hunger strike in an effort to achieve better salaries. [Text] [PY180222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 17 Feb 82]

**TEACHERS SALARY DEMANDS**--La Paz, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Federation of Teachers has declared itself in a state of emergency, demanding a basic salary of 10,000 pesos (\$220), following the economic measures approved by the government. Jose Ernesto Carreras, leader of the federation, stated that the economic measures adopted by the government are not in keeping with the constant increase in the cost of living. He indicated that they have asked the government for the creation of a housing allowance [bono de residencia] for those teachers who work in the provinces and rural areas, and a transportation allowance for those who work in distant zones. According to the official report, the beginning of the 1982 school year is scheduled for the beginning of March, and for this reason the teachers have not yet been able to express their overall views on the economic situation. [Text] [PY162121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1356 GMT 13 Feb 82]

**FACTORY WORKERS DEMANDS**--La Paz, 13 Feb (AFP)--The country's factory workers have asked, through the Episcopal Conference, for authorization to hold a congress to analyze the sector's economic situation, it was reported here today. At the same time the factory workers have asked for the release of their top leader, Luis Lopez Altamirano, who was arrested during the worker reaction to the economic measures. The factory workers have asked for this authorization because they wish to analyze the government's answer, which rejects the demands made by the workers. The government maintains that the workers of the private sector should carry out direct negotiations with their enterprises to define the salaries that should be paid in view of the increase in the prices of food, public transport and other products. It also maintains that if there is no agreement between the workers and their employers, then the ministry will participate as arbitrator, on the basis of the labor law. It has been indicated that the congress of the factory workers must be held as soon as possible in order to obtain an answer and to make additional salary demands, especially regarding the smaller factories, to the government. [Text] [PY161216 Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 13 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/872

## LEMONS SIMMONDS ON 'TRIPLE ALLIANCE' AGAINST NATION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 pp 1-A, 2-A

[Article by Humberto Diez]

[Text] Four new facts became known yesterday in connection with the news from Miami on the triple alliance between Cuba-mafia-M-19, resulting from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency's (DEA) investigation of Colombia narcotics dealer, Jaime Guillot Lara.

These facts deal with the beginning of extradition proceedings against Guillot Lara by the U.S. government; the protective intervention on behalf of Guillot by a United Nations agency; the arrival in Miami of a man from Havana carrying a million dollars, intended to slow down the actions taken by the Mexican authorities against the Colombian drug dealer; and that Gonzalo Bezol--the man who established the contact between Guillot Lara and the minister of Cuba's Armed Forces, Raul Castro--was first secretary of the Havana Embassy in Colombia up until the time diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed.



Jaime Guillot

Yesterday this paper was able to determine that the U.S. Government began proceedings to extradite Jaime Guillot Lara, after a North American federal court arraigned him for conspiracy, having positively linked him with large contraband drug shipments headed for that country.

In another area, a veritable web of intrigue is being woven on an international scale in an effort to protect Jaime Guillot Lara, presently a prisoner in a Mexico

City jail, and against whom extradition petitions are being furthered by the Governments of Colombia and the United States.

In fact, an agency of the United Nations known by the initials UNHCR (U.N. High Commission for Refugees) has begun work to protect Guillot, whom it considers to be a refugee, and to thwart the extradition actions that are in progress.

It was also learned that a mysterious man carrying an enormous suitcase containing a sum of about a million dollars, arrived in Mexico from Havana. This money, according to reports made to EL TIEMPO, was supposed to sway influential forces to favor Guillot's legal situation in that country and also to delay the extradition proceedings.

#### Secretary Speaks

Commenting on the triple alliance between Cuba, the mafia and the subversives of M-19, Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds affirmed:

"With regard to the connections between Cuba and the mafia drug dealers in Colombia set up to supply arms to subversive groups, it could be said that this is not surprising news for the national government--in the first place because we have known for some time that Cuba is meddling in our domestic political affairs through training, arms supply and transporting of guerrillas into Colombian territory, which is what caused the severing of relations with that nation."

"Also not surprising," added the secretary, "is the connection between the mafia and subversion, because it is news made known by the executive branch on different occasions. In the specific case of Mr Guillot, that link was obvious and led the Colombian authorities to seek, through the Foreign Ministry, the detainment of the drug dealer in Mexico--as was already done--until this situation could be resolved and Mexican authorities may review the documents by which our country seeks extradition of this individual so that he may be tried in Colombia.

"That is why swift action was taken and Mr Guillot is today, by our insistence detained in a Mexican jail. All proceedings are being furthered to place in the hands of the Mexican judges all of the evidence upon which Colombia bases its accusations against Guillot and for which it is requesting his extradition."

Lemos Simmonds reiterated the charges that there are training camps in Cuba for Latin American guerrillas and on this subject he said:

"We have known for some time that Cuba is a training center not only for Colombian subversives, but for other nationalities as well. It is no mystery to anyone that even the government of President Fidel Castro openly supports this kind of activity, and we were, therefore, obliged to suspend relations with the Cuban regime, for reasons of national dignity. Obviously, we could not play before the entire world the role of the useful idiot, which is so common in revolutions, and impassively accept the training of Colombian citizens and even of foreigners who would later fulfill the mission of destabilizing the democratic national regime, and at the same time maintain relations."



The secretary condemned the triple alliance and noted, "But what is really shocking in this matter is the fact that in its desire to destabilize democratic governments, the Cuban regime has gone to the extreme of forming intimate alliances, through such highly placed persons in the government itself as Raul Castro, with drug dealing elements and with mafiosi whose very activity is repugnant. This is an evil combination which, fortunately, is coming to the attention of the international public opinion, so that they will know what to pay attention to in their conception of the ethics of subversive movements."

He also said that even though the existence of guerrilla training camps in Cuba had been suspected for some time, proof was provided with the capture of several M-19 guerrillas in the southern part of the country.

Explained Simmonds, "the information was corroborated by the attempted invasion of our country by a group of guerrillas entering the southern part of Colombia, and the capture of several participants who had undoubtedly gone to Cuba after taking over the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. That is to say, they had left on a Cuban plane bound for Havana. Inquiries in the case were made, and one guerrilla even confessed to having been trained in Cuba. Then, having all of these facts, it was determined that Colombians were trained in Havana or nearby camps to be brought later to our country. From that came President Turbay Ayala's decision to suspend relations with Cuba."

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CSO: 3010/741



## 'EL SIGLO' DELVES INTO ROOTS OF 'MAS'

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Bolstered by the fear it inspires, the organization Death to Kidnappers (MAS), created by the mafia drug traffickers of Colombia, continues to operate unrestricted in its clandestine "self-defense" activities which are especially aimed against the M-19 subversive movement.

## 'Club' Against Kidnapping

For its part, authorized sources from Army Command's Military Institutes Brigade and the Defense Ministry soundly denied stories being spread about supposed "joint operations" and "agreements" for turning in subversives and kidnappers. Although they maintained a prudent reserve on the status of the official investigation into the matter, the spokesmen for the state security organizations indicated that MAS activities have the military establishments deeply concerned.

In an investigation carried out by EL SIGLO, it was determined that what is involved is an organization funded by drug money, that has concentrated its initial efforts on dismantling the M-19 web operating in Antioquia and Viejo Caldas, because it was committed to kidnapping mafia members, and that it resorts to all types of methods for finding the alleged guilty parties, including the detainment of family members.

Accounts are circulating in Medellin of a supposed MAS ring stretched around the chief of M-19, Jaime Bateman, which could lead to his capture in the next few days.

According to information obtained by EL SIGLO, MAS came into being as a result of the kidnapping of Martha Nieves Ochoa at the meeting of the country's most important leaders of drug dealing clans, as a kind of "Operative Commando" to combat the kidnapping industry which was directly affecting them and which had reached unprecedented proportions over the last year: 108 kidnappings, only 6 of whom had been rescued and whose release cost more than 10 billion pesos to meet the demands of the kidnappers.

This "private security organization" that today detains and judges as it pleases, created to assure the familiar well-being of the members of the drug business willing to "join" by paying extremely high dues (2 million pesos), started out with approximately 250 member families, \$450 million in capital, and by contracting

with "specialists" who are responsible for carrying out the investigative and arrest operations and who represent the most common criminal elements.

#### Death and Mafia: A Frightening Motto

The birth of MAS has been christened by two frightening words, Mafia and Death, which inspire fear not only among ordinary citizens but also among the rank and file of the subversive kidnappers themselves. In addition to a powerful arms arsenal, vehicles for transportation and extremely high wages, MAS offers big rewards to those willing to supply information. Undoubtedly this latter has been a basic element in achieving the capture of the M-19 ringleaders who were turned over to the army. It was also confirmed that people who have been past kidnap victims and their relatives who did not go to the authorities, are among MAS 'informants.'

EL SIGLO also established that MAS has reached agreements with another paramilitary group that has been operating in Colombia for some time, the Black Hand. These agreements and disagreements between outlaw groups are the best evidence of the serious deterioration of authority that exists in the country.

According to its operating codes, MAS must above all else obtain the release of the kidnap victim alive, paying the ransom if necessary. Afterwards they launch the operation to capture the kidnappers and recover the money paid.

The daring antikidnapping arm of the drug dealers, who hope to spread their operating circle throughout the country, sees its fame growing as it operates uncontrolled to spread its frightening motto. We all know that MAS exists, the name is spoken in whispers, and there are even new initiates beginning to appear who find in this form of "private justice" the ideal defense in light of the state's inefficiency in providing necessary protection.

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CSO: 3010/741

COUNTRY SECTION

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

NEW BOLIVIAN, ECUADOREAN AMBASSADORS--Bogota, 22 Jan (AFP)--New Bolivian Ambassador Moises Fuentes Ibanez and Ecuadorean Ambassador Francisco Urbina Ortiz today presented their credentials to President Julio Cesar Turbay. [PA250332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 23 Jan 82]

CSO: 3010/875

## THIRTY-FIVE YOUTHS TRAINING FOR TEACHING SERVICE IN NICARAGUA

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 16 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Kevin Williams]

[Text]

THIRTY-five youths from throughout the island are now participating in a nine-day National Youth Organisation (NYO) internationalist teaching brigade training seminar at the Youth for Reconstruction Centre, in preparation for their one-year literacy work in Nicaragua.

Aiden Slinger, head of the supervisory committee and chairman of the National Technical Commission of the Centre for Popular Education (CPE) officially opened the seminar on Thursday.

He told the participants "your presence here indicate to us that you have understood the significance of reaching out to lift the educational standards of the underprivileged and unfortunate brothers and sisters in the English-speaking community on the Atlantic

coast of Nicaragua."

"The significance lies in that, even though we appear to be separated by vast oceans, in reality we are not, because we are bonded together by similar problems existing in the two countries Nicaragua and Grenada; problems stemming from the dreaded inherited effects of imperialism."

Bro. Slinger called on the youths to put all their efforts into the seminar because time was short and it was the first time that most of them will be teaching.

Some of the youths were teachers during the first phase of the CPE literacy programme.

At the end of the seminar, he said, an evaluation will be made to select 22 of the 35 participants to go to Nicaragua.

The brigade, which will be led by Leroy McMullan, is expected to leave Grenada on January 23. Members of the group are between ages 16-32 and the group will be divided into teacher trainers and literacy teachers.

The criteria for selection will be based on discipline, positive attitude towards work, leadership qualities, academic levels, performance during seminar and the political development of individuals.

This brigade is a direct response to a request from the Nicaraguan Government last February.

Last year Ceford Robertson and James Wilson assisted in a literacy programme in Nicaragua. Bro. Robertson will be returning with the brigade.

## TELEVISION SERVICE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FUTURE PLANS

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 16 Jan 82 p 13

[Text]

BEFORE last April, Grenada relied on a boosted system that relayed television programme, notably from Trinidad. In April, Television Free Grenada (TFG) began its regular scheduled programming. Today, TFG is an actual and progressive communication medium with locally-produced news and feature programmes.

According to TFG's production advisor, Carmen Ashurst, the station's main function is to "give Grenadians an actual picture of what is happening in their own country. Its second major responsibility, she said, is to provide "a vehicle of positive propaganda coming out of the Revolution" by exchanging film footages with the international community.

In December 1981, TFG participated in a film festival in Cuba. This exposure resulted in solidifying contacts in the film industry with

much of the socialist community, said Sis. Ashhurst.

At present, exchanges are going on with Cuba, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Suriname, Vietnam and Nicaragua. Links have also been established with a newly-developed independent channel in Britain and with various support groups in the United States; links with Barbados are also in the making.

According to Sis. Ashhurst this thrust is "so important to combat destabilising propaganda".

A pressing problem now facing TFG is its inability to cover the whole nation. As a result, only St. George's parish is able to receive TFG's programming.

TV is also a very expensive industry and for TFG certain operating equipment are either lacking or in short supply. According to Sis. Ashhurst, TFG has only one editing system for all

its programme, which slows down production considerably. Most of the equipment inherited by TFG was either inefficient or "not usable" due to ill care.

Sis. Ashhurst, who was a film producer in New York, is currently training TFG personnel in TV producing. She considers the shortage of skilled personnel as another area that desperately needs improvement.

Decisions on production of programmes are co-ordinated among acting manager Joan Ross, who came from Jamaica as a TV consultant, chief technician and engineer Ken Harbin and Sis. Ashhurst.

Produced locally are a regularly scheduled news and sports programme. A sports special every Sunday is produced and edited by Paul Roberts. A young people's show, Pioneer Time is produced by

Ivonne Bernard and Josephine McGuire, and edited by Sis. Ashhurst.

One of TFG's more developed programmes is the TV magazine show "Grenada Today", which is edited and produced by Sis. Ashhurst and Magdalene Chateau. It deals with discussions and in-depth analysis of a wide range of topics directly affecting Grenada, politically,

socially and economically. It also features local entertainers.

TFG's major thrust for this year is to develop its technical capabilities, an initiative of two parts being directed by Bro. Harbin.

The first is an in-service training of personnel. TFG is also in the process of obtaining scholarships for its staff to study TV com-

munications abroad. The expertise acquired through these scholarships will greatly enhance its viability, and thereby the revolutionary process taking place in Grenada.

The other highly important area is the purchasing and upgrading of TFG's equipment and area coverage of the entire country.

CSO: 3025/160



## CONFERENCE OF MASS ORGANIZATION MEMBERS TO STUDY ECONOMY

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] In keeping with its objective of involving the people in the decision-making process, the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) will next Friday convene a one-day national conference on the economy that will bring together over 1,000 delegates from mass organisations and the workforce. It will be held at the Dome in Grand Anse.

The conference, which will include a major presentation from Finance Minister Bernard Coard and discussions on the PRG's proposed one-year economic plan and 1982 budget, is jointly sponsored by the Ministries of Planning, Finance and Trade, and of National Mobilisation.

According to statistics released by the Finance Ministry yesterday afternoon, some 400 workers, 300 youths, 300 women, 50 farmers, 50 army personnel, 40 technicians and 25 members from the political directorate are expected to participate in the conference.

They will discuss four main topics: "Review of the Economy in 1981", 1982--Year of Economic Construction", "Problems and difficulties of Budget/Plan for 1982", and "The Mass Organisations and Individuals in this Plan".

The conference, it is hoped, will give the people a clearer understanding of how the economy is run and more importantly get feedback from them as to how corruption, waste, low productivity and other similar ills can be eliminated.

After the conference, the mass organisations representatives will inform their fellow members in various group meetings about what was discussed and agreed on.

CSO: 3025/160

## BRIEFS

IICA ASSISTANCE--St. George's, Grenada--The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), which has an office in Grenada, is to assist the island with four major projects during 1982, according to an official of the institute, Cosmos Joseph. Joseph said that the institute will help Grenada with the setting-up of a crate factory, and packing station, the production and marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables, from government's agro-industrial plant, at True Blue, and with the establishment of transport co-operatives, for vegetable and fruit producers. He said these projects were all aimed at assisting and solving most of the problems and needs of farmers. The crate factory would significantly reduce the high incidence of spoilage, by improving packing and storing capabilities, Joseph said. He said that the institute, as part of its further efforts to assist Grenada in increasing local food production, intended to assign some of its field officers to make weekly visits to farmers to provide them with technical assistance and advice. Joseph added that the IICA office in Grenada would be providing some farmers with seeds and pesticides, and that these farmers would be taught modern methods of mixing and spraying pesticides to protect their crops. The Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture, is an agency of the Organisation of American States (OAS). (CANA) [Text] [Bridgetown THE NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 7]

CSO: 3025/160

## BRIEFS

**VENEZUELAN EXPORT OFFICE**--The Venezuelan Exporters Association will be opening its commercial office in Kingston on Thursday of this week with a ceremony to be held at the Terra Nova Hotel, in Kingston. A mixed private Working Commission between Jamaica and Venezuela will also be established on Friday at the offices of the Jamaica National Export Corporation. A statement from the President of the Venezuelan Exporters Association (AVEX), Regulo Campo Martinez, said the office was being opened as the result of continued efforts from the Venezuelan private sector represented by AVEX. AVEX was conscious of the potential of trade between the two countries, and this was considered to be one of the better choices made to give a real meaning to the ideal of economic integration, the statement said. "The fundamental objectives of the Mixed Commission are to impel the exchange of goods and services among the countries, to ensure that each member country will serve as representative of the economical interests, maintaining principles of equity and an adequate distribution of the resources. In addition, it will support the initiatives which contribute to the development of the member countries as well as to back the creation of binational enterprises. The Commission will also procure the development of means of transportation and adequate communication and assist in the development of Tourism, devising the means and mechanisms necessary to its improvement and growth". Despite the language barrier between the two countries, there was strong compatibility for mutual exchange of goods, agricultural products, technology and Tourism, the statements said. [Text] [Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 10 Jan 82 p 14]

**SUGAR FOR EEC**--Jamaica has been successful in its application to the European Economic Commission for delayed delivery of 15,700 tons of sugar for the 1980-81 delivery period. Under the E.E.C. Agreement, Jamaica has a yearly quota of 118,300 tonnes of raw sugar, but the country was unable to ship the full quota during the specified delivery period. Following representation by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, and by Jamaica's Ambassador to the E.E.C., Miss Carman Parris, Jamaica's request for an extension of the delivery period has been accepted by the European Commission. An additional period of nine months from July 1, 1981 has been given the country in which to deliver the shortfall. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Jan 82 p 2]

**BAUXITE ACT AMENDMENT**--The House of Representatives on Tuesday approved an amendment to the Bauxite and Alumina Industries (Special Provisions) Act to facilitate new arrangements between the government and Alumina Partners of Jamaica. Prime Minister and Minister of Mining and Energy, the Rt. Hon Edward Seaga who piloted

the bill said that in the series of negotiations that took place between the government and the bauxite companies, one agreement with Alpart had not been concluded because it was a partnership. He said that one of the areas needed to be discussed concerned land ownership since the government did not nationalise its reserves with Alpart as with the other companies. The difficulties were overcome and Alpart had become an associated producer. He said that the understanding was that a certain amendment to the Act should take place before March 31, 1982. The amendment was approved without debate since members of the Opposition had earlier walked out of the House. In other business, the House approved the granting of a government guarantee under the approved Organization and Authorities Loan (Government Guarantee) Act for a loan of \$6.8 million to the Urban Development Corporation for the Bank of Nova Scotia (Jamaica) Limited. A similar agreement of a loan of \$1.5 million to National Hotels Supplies Limited was approved. Both measures were taken by the Prime Minister. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Jan 82 p 9]

CSO: 3025/162

## FORMER JUSTICE MINISTER EVALUATES DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p A-2

[Article by Felipe Osterling Parodi: "Strengthening Democracy"]

[Text] On 18 May 1980, on his election as constitutional president of the republic, architect Fernando Belaunde Terry urged the political parties to collaborate with the regime which would take office on 28 July of that year.

Only the Popular Christian Party accepted that invitation. And it did so with profound patriotic commitment, without any conditions whatsoever, placing the sacred interests of the fatherland above any party interests. Collaboration was agreed upon for the period of 2 years which would end on 28 July 1982, with the stipulation that at that time its extension for an additional year, i.e., until 28 July 1983, would be assessed.

Following the request submitted to the president of the Popular Christian Party by the president of the republic urging that the period of collaboration be extended to 28 July 1983, the Seventh National Plenum of that party, in its 16, 17 and 18 December 1980 sessions, voted by an overwhelming majority to grant that request.

At this plenary session, the Popular Christian Party also agreed to issue a statement on the economic policy of the government, which statement was released a few days ago. It has given rise to commentaries of all kinds, ranging from the opinion of those who believe that the party collaborating with the government is inconsistent in issuing critical statements noting possible errors to the views of those who believe that the evaluations identifying what is positive and what is negative are constructive.

This difference in judgments makes it necessary to clarify concepts and establish positions.

The Popular Christian Party is dedicated to strengthening the democratic system in our country. In its electoral campaign, it consistently stated that if it wants power, it would invite the other political parties to collaborate with it, while if it did not, it would be prepared to offer the government its collaboration. In a democracy which is being reborn and is thus precarious, such a position was fitting for those who believe with profound faith in this system of government. This was why the Popular Christian Party immediately accepted the

appeal from President Belaunde, and also why it has agreed to extend its collaboration. Peru stands above its political parties, as do the prevalence of the democratic system, full implementation of the constitution, civic and citizens' freedoms, freedom of the press and expression, freedom pure and simple. If collaboration with the government with a view to strengthening democracy leads to a weakening or deterioration of the party, let that happen. The Popular Christian Party is not thinking in terms of an easy functional task, a position which would give it a better opportunity to win votes in just future elections. It is thinking simply and honestly of what is of interest to Peru, and it is doing so in honesty and loyalty, expanding the political base of the regime by offering its collaboration.

The Popular Action government has shown a profound democratic inclination, love of liberty and patriotism. But in the opinion of the Popular Christian Party, it should make some corrections in its policy which are needed in order to triumph over the difficult situation facing many Peruvian citizens and, in particular, the most needy classes.

Therefore, and because the Popular Christian Party has its own identity and authenticity, its statement concerning the economic policy of the government should be interpreted positively, as a criticism designed to be constructive and not destructive, as a contribution of different views intended to bolster the prestige and strength of the democratic system.

There is an additional and extremely valid reason justifying this position. The government is not made up of an alliance of two political parties, the Popular Action and the Popular Christian Party. The alliance between political parties presumes a prior agreement on the methods and scope of government administration, i.e., a joint government program. The government plan which is being implemented is that of the Popular Action. The people of Peru voted for it and the Popular Christian Party is collaborating in its implementation, because in this way it is executing the will of the people. The generous invitation asking two ministers to serve in the cabinet in no way alters this picture. They are President Belaunde's ministers. They carry out his orders and, from their respective ministries, implement the government plan of the Popular Action. They answer only to the president, to their compatriots and to their own consciences.

As a collaborator with the government, the Popular Christian Party fully assumes its responsibilities. But this fact does not prevent its judgment of political actions. And it will continue to offer that judgment. Not to weaken the democratic system, nor to maintain a prudent distance, but to strengthen the foundations of an institution which has its roots in the deepest of its convictions--democracy.

The first phase of the preceding government activity overlooked the economic aspect, on the pretext of a social focus. In some cases, it undertook redistribution as the opportunity arose, while in others it made the state into a business and production agent. The improvised agrarian reform, the economic consequences of which were not foreseen, is palpable proof of the former case. No one in Peru could sensibly have disputed the need for agrarian reform, but one carried out in



a different way, without plunder, without arbitrary action, and with an offer of technical and credit aid to the rural citizens. The business and producer state, in turn, began to enter into innumerable economic activities which strictly speaking were foreign to it, with the painful results which, with a few isolated exceptions, we are seeing with full clarity today.

The constitutional government has situated the problem properly: the solution to the social problem depends on an adequate economic policy. This is the reason for the urgent need for the Popular Christian Party to issue a statement on the economic policy of the government, because this a subject which is essential to the control of the destiny of the republic. This statement, within the broad sectors it covers, focuses on the essential problem, i.e., the economic philosophy of the regime.

In the opinion of the Popular Christian Party, there is a tendency in the economic policy of the government to convert the state "into the fundamental agent of the economic process and into the leading national employer, making the entire national economy directly or indirectly dependent on the public works plan and state action." This policy, with the adjustment of priorities, could be regarded as suitable for a short-run solution to the adverse and emergency situations the constitutional government has encountered. It is without a doubt an excellent vehicle for providing immediate manpower. But when it comes to the execution of major long-term public projects which require substantial investments the return on which is delayed, then foreign and domestic indebtedness which seriously affects the channeling of funds into private activity are required. Further still, many of these projects must be pursued by the government which will succeed the present one, since the economic framework for the medium and long run is being designed. If a disparity between the budget income and the considerable public expenditure required develops, the economic and political stability of the country, aggravated by the substantial public debt Peru has been supporting, could be affected.

The Popular Christian Party would have dealt with the problem differently. It would have tried to find a balance, a suitable middle line. Economic recovery would have been encouraged through the farm and manufacturing sectors, which in turn would have stimulated the mining, fishing and oil sectors as the main generators of foreign exchange. Resources would have been assigned, through the market, to all of these productive areas, the small and average enterprises in particular. And simultaneously, the rational execution of infrastructure projects, which the country doubtless needs, would have been launched, with the additional channeling of part of the resources to meet the social needs of the population of a basic nature, such as health, education and rural and urban sanitation.

It is a question then of different approaches, of different methods for dealing with emergency situations. Both are respectable. It should therefore be stressed that the economic policy of the government, if indeed it does not coincide in many respects with that of the Popular Christian Party, is not in conflict with the essence of its doctrine or its principles either. Faced with the national reality, the regime is using the economic tools which in its view are the best. There is therefore no doctrinary deviation nor is the government policy in open conflict with social Christian principles. An economic option is being implemented--that for which the citizens of Peru voted.

## PARTIES' REACTION TO CALL FOR NATIONAL PACT EVALUATED

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 10

[Article by Luis Ricardo Gandolfo: "The National Pact"]

[Text] The national pact, the president of the Council of Ministers urged in his most recent address has, as was expected, produced various reactions. Something similar might be said about the recent statements by the president of the senate concerning the need to develop a broad front of political parties. The open dialogue with the trade union organizations and that launched with businessmen's associations on another level have also been welcomed and evaluated from different viewpoints, and thus with differing results.

There are those who believe that the government is seeking to find new allies which, given certain circumstances, would enable it to do without the support of the Popular Christian Party. They believe that the statement by this group on economic policy was received by the populace with a certain unease. Its immediate consequence would then be a maneuver designed to reduce the importance of its collaboration within the regime. This interpretation has no basis at all in reality. The contribution of the group headed by Luis Bedoya Reyes represents, as the Belaunde supporters themselves recognize, independent but loyal support, which at this time no other party appears ready to provide.

The reactions within the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] have been curiously contradictory. Its most permanent leaders express themselves with their usual caution, letting the government bear the responsibility and risk of any venture. They foresee that their present position will stimulate dialogue, and possibly agreement, both with the regime and with the sectors located to their left. Other less prominent APRA supporters have made haste to reject any discussion categorically. Such is the case with Mr Walter Cuestas, who, no matter what post he holds--he is now Alfonso Ugarte's organization secretary--cannot hope to be as representative as Luis Alberto Sanchez, Ramiro Priale, or even Armando Villanueva, a leader who is taking on new dimensions, acknowledging evidence which he previously denied or avoided.

Recently, for example, the former presidential candidate of the Aprist Party has acknowledged the democratic nature of the populist government, an indisputable fact which is however incomprehensible to Mr Hector Vargas Haya, his comrade. The latter insists on calling the constitutional regime a civil dictatorship. In

response to Villanueva, who had referred to an exclusively formal democracy, he has maintained that it is not even that because in his view, it does not adhere to its own formal requirements. Considerations of this nature have been set forth to justify the rejection of dialogue. In the best of cases, an entirely inappropriate condition has been proposed: a change in the economic policy. Not in its details or its method, which even the populace themselves challenge. They want a change in its basic goals, which is the equivalent of introducing a substantial portion of the Popular Action program. Instead of asking for its full implementation, they are asking--with no right to do so, indeed--that it be changed.

On the extreme left, the proposals of the executive branch have been received with the traditional disdain. The Marxist sectors believe that if the APRA allies with the other democratic parties, the polarization of political forces will in the end benefit those who remain alone in the opposition. The Aprists, in turn, are studying this possibility which, given an emergency, would leave the country without a democratic alternative other than populism and its broad front. Therefore, in defense of a democracy which some of its leaders still do not understand, the Aprist Party would refuse to formalize any alliance.

However this hypothesis does not presume rejection of dialogue. It has already begun, in a way, with the trade union and business pressure groups. It is expected to extend to the political parties, except those which, by their own decision, want to be excluded. To engage in dialogue does not in fact mean to establish an alliance, nor even to agree. It is only a demonstration of healthy maturity. And of possible future national agreement.

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CSO: 3010/788

## PARLIAMENT PASSES ELECTIONS LAW; OPPOSITION PROTESTS

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

KINGSTOWN St. Vincent Saturday — (CANA) — A new representation of the Peoples Act in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was taken through its final stages in Parliament on Thursday night and passed, despite a walk-out by Opposition Leader Randolph Russell and ex-Premier James Mitchell.

When the vote was taken, Opposition MPs were out of Parliament, protesting what they said were loopholes militating against free and fair elections.

The 96-page document consolidates and revises the laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines relating to General Elections. It deals with matters such as the qualification of voters, election offences and election machinery, conduct of elections, election petitions, provisions relating to the House of Assembly, and ballot papers.

The Act was read in the House of Assembly here for the first time in November last year.

Home affairs Minister Arthur Woods, who introduced

the Bill to Parliament, said that it was "highly compatible with the freedom of our people and their rights."

Mr. Woods explained that the Bill was adapted from the Election Laws of Barbados and the old election laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and was designed to make the electoral process of the state as fair as possible, as well as to cut out the possibility of double voting and other election malpractices.

Thursday's parliamentary discussion on the Bill lasted for over five hours, while seven elected Members and two Opposition Senators participated in intense, though not heated debate.

Russell, Mitchell, former Opposition Leader Calder Williams and Opposition Senators George Thomas and Victor Cuffy argued that some sections of the Bill gave too much power to Cabinet and were not conducive to free and fair elections.

The major differences between the new Act and the old are in the areas of registration and identification

of voters, appointment of personnel for the conduct of elections and the numbering of ballot papers.

Under the new Act, there will be a continuing process of voters' registration, with provision being made for new voters to be registered immediately when they attain the age of 18, while there will be an annual enumeration of voters and a quarterly revision of the voters list of each constituency. In the past an enumeration of voters in the country was conducted every five years and the voters' list revised annually.

Whereas under the previous election laws, the appointment of the returning officers, election clerks, presiding officers and poll clerks were made by the Governor-General and/or Supervisor of Elections, that role has now been taken over by Cabinet in consultation with the supervisor of Elections.

The new act also provides for the use of identification cards and the numbering of the ballot papers.

CSO: 3025/161

## GOVERNMENT TO RAISE SUBSIDIES FOR COCOA FARMERS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Monday (CANA) — The Trinidad and Tobago Government has raised the level of its subsidies to get cocoa farmers to increase their production and is planning further measures to boost the industry's development, it has been officially announced.

Agriculture Minister Kamaluddin Mohammed announced the revised subsidies system and linked it to the objective of replanting 17 600 hectares of high-yielding, disease-resistant cocoa plants. The system has been revised for both the "clear-fell" and "underplanting" systems and the new subsidy levels are TT\$1702 (one TT dollar equals 41 cents U.S.) per hectare for the "clear-fell" system and TT\$672 per hectare for the "underplanting" system. Previously there was one subsidy of T. \$679 per hectare.

The Ministry of Agriculture said that the subsidies would not be fixed permanently. They would be tied to national production targets and removed as soon as the targets were achieved, it was stated.

Mr. Mohammed announced that "a mechanism to monitor

and evaluate the effectiveness of the entire subsidy programme, particularly in view of the huge sum (in excess of TT\$100 million annually) being expended" would be introduced.

The Agriculture Ministry said: "Ultimately, increased production should be sustained not by providing production subsidies in perpetuity, but by offering farmers attractive prices coupled with the necessary basic physical facilities, social infrastructure and suitable loan-financing packages.

"In addition, a fundamental issue to be considered would be the appropriate size, structure and management of production of units in relation to critical problems such as the cost and availability of labour."

Mr. Mohammed said the increased subsidies were only temporary relief and other measures were being taken.

A French consulting firm is finalising a massive drainage and irrigation programme of the Oropouche lagoon in south Trinidad.

Tenders have also been invited to dredge and widen the Caroni River in central Trinidad and to reduce flooding in the Aranguez and El Socorro districts.

CSO: 3025/161



## NJAC VISITORS TO GUYANA BLAST TRINIDAD-TOBAGO ELECTIONS

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Three senior members of Trinidad and Tobago's militant opposition party, the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), have ended a two-day visit to Guyana, which they said was part of a Caribbean tour to explain the party's view, on their country's general elections, last year.

"Thousands of persons were denied the right to vote in the last elections, through badly prepared voters lists, and other irregularities," said Lasana Kwesi, head of the NJAC labour department "and had this not occurred the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), would not have won the election."

The PNM, in power for five consecutive terms, carried off 26 of the 36 seats, in the House of Representatives, the United Labour Front (ULF) took eight, and an alliance of other parties, two. The NJAC and the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR), both failed to win a single seat.

Kwesi said that the NJAC charges were not a matter of shedding crocodile tears, since even the ruling party had admitted that thousands of people were disenfranchised.

He added that while pressing strongly for electoral reforms the party was committed to contesting

the 1983 local elections in the twin-island state.

NJAC's spokesman on international affairs, Anum Bankole, said that despite Trinidad and Tobago's abundant petro-dollars, "services on the island are in a state of collapse and corruption is rampant".

"In Tobago, the PNM is practising deliberate under-development," he charged at a Press conference.

While in Guyana the NJAC group met with opposition leader, Cheddi Jagan, of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) and Eusi Kwayana, of the Working People's Alliance (WPA), another opposition party. (CANA)

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MARCH 3, 1982